

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LARGE ARMY AND NAVY ARE NEEDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MacArthur Sees No Hope of
Speedy Ending of the
Insurrection.

MAKES A GLOOMY REPORT.

Military Necessities Too Ap-
parent to Admit of
Discussion.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the army in the Philippines, and Military Governor of the islands since May 5, 1900, has submitted his report to the War Department.

He refers to the change in Aguinaldo's plans in abandoning his army organization and starting a guerrilla warfare. The conditions of the country have afforded advantages for such a policy, he says, as they have enabled the insurgents to appear and disappear at their convenience. At one time they are soldiers and immediately after are within the American lines in the attitude of peaceful natives.

A widely scattered formation of Filipinos quickly followed the guerrilla warfare which led to a corresponding dissemination of American troops, there being fifty-three military stations in the archipelago November 1, 1900, and 413 stations September 1, 1900. This resulted in a large number of minor affairs, many of which did not assume the dignity of a regular combat, though the casualties between the dates stated were 285 Americans killed, 750 wounded and 15 captured; Filipino losses during the same time being 2,277 killed, 694 wounded and 2,894 captured.

Army's Endurance Strained.

General MacArthur says the extensive distribution of troops has strained the endurance of the army to the full limit of endurance. He says the apparent desecration of the country has demanded more of the troops than the service rendered by the troops amid all labors and hardships.

The effort to institute municipal government under American auspices, not with difficulties and secret municipal governments were organized in various towns under insurgent auspices to proceed simultaneously with the American Governments and often through the same personnel. Presidents and town officials acted openly in behalf of Americans, and secretly in behalf of the insurgents, and paradoxical as it may seem, with considerable apparent solicitude for the interests of both.

Wherever there is a group of insurgent forces, contiguous towns contribute to their support and render great assistance in secreting the soldiers and helping them to escape.

Success of Guerrilla System.

The report says the success of the guerrilla system depends upon complete unity of action among the native population. That there is such unity is frankly acknowledged, but how it is brought about General MacArthur says he is unable to ascertain. Intimidation accounts for the condition to extent, but fear would not be successful as the only motive.

He says that this statement applies to the entire archipelago, excepting the portion of Mindanao occupied by Moros and the Jolo group. The Moros seem eminently satisfied with present conditions.

General MacArthur quotes captured correspondence to show the efforts of the insurgent leaders to intimidate and control the people. He declares that the guerrilla hands could not exist except for the support they received from the towns. He says that the education of the Filipinos will tend to secure their submission, but indicates that this will take a great deal of time and patience and an adequate force.

In closing his report, General MacArthur, after speaking of the establishment of a republican form of government in the islands, says:

"In the light of existing conditions, it is difficult to realize that there is any possibility of such a future for the islands, especially so as at present and for many years to come, the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion."

Death Rate Is 4.7 Daily.

Colonel Greenleaf makes a report upon the health conditions, showing that in June, 1900, out of a total of 88,324, there were 5,662 sick, or 6.3 per cent. Regarding the mortality of the army, he says:

"The number of deaths in the army has steadily increased, and a diminution of the death rate can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerrilla hands now exceeds those killed at previous times, and as time progresses and the men become more and more debilitated by the tropical service, the more marked will become the ratio of deaths. For the six months from January 31 to July 31, 1900, there died 24 officers and 971 enlisted men, of whom 4 officers and 84 enlisted men were killed in action and 3 officers and 42 enlisted men died of wounds, the other deaths occurring from various diseases. This is an average of 4.7 daily."

POWERS' WISH IGNORED.

Imperial Court Refuses to Execute
Designated Criminals.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Peking, Friday, Nov. 9.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Chinese Peace Commissioners having urged the Dowager Empress to execute immediately Yu Hsien, Governor of Shen-Si Province, and General Tung Fuh Shiang, as proof of the good intentions of the government to punish adequately those officials who are most responsible for the anti-foreign atrocities, a reply has come from the court that the utmost sentence for Yu Hsien will be banishment and that as the court is now in the power of Tung Fuh Shiang's troops, it is impossible to punish Tung Fuh Shiang at all.

It will require firm pressure from the Powers to secure the punishment of these two detestable criminals, but the rebellion now raging in the south, having for its declared purpose the expulsion of the Manchou dynasty and the establishment of one purely Chinese, will soon compel the Dowager to yield to all the demands of the Powers and make peace with the "foreign devils" to escape the revolution in the Empire.

LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

General MacArthur, speaking of the establishment of a republican form of government in the Philippines, says, in his annual report:

"In the light of existing conditions, it is difficult to realize that there is any possibility of such a future for the islands, especially so as at present and for many years to come, the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion."

LIFE LOSS TO DATE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Between November 1, 1899, and September 1, 1900, 258 Americans were killed, 750 wounded and 15 captured. The Filipino losses during the same time were 2,277 killed, 694 wounded and 2,894 captured.

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LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Sunday and Monday, probably preceded by snow in northeast portion Sunday morning; winds becoming northwesterly, probably high on Lake Michigan.

For Arkansas—Fair Sunday and Monday; west to northwest winds.

PART I.

- Boers Checked the British.
- Terms for China Agreed Upon.
- Troops Ordered to Protect Scott.
- Large Army and Navy Needed in Philippines.
- Death Notices.
- Girl Tramp Sent to Industrial School.
- British Gunboat Sunk by Typhoon.
- Robert Returns to State Capital.
- Anarchist Meeting Stopped by Police.
- Concession of Guns Caused Paralysis.
- Angley Union Was Annulled.
- Launching of the Arkansas.
- Uncle Sam Secures French Army Secret.
- Governor Stephens on the Election.
- Cost of French Government.
- Paris Exposition Closes To-Day.
- Tolstoi Says Kings Are Examples for Anarchists.
- The Railroad.
- Weather Report.
- Want to Be Legislative Clerk.
- Alabama Wins Republic Cup.
- Harvard Found Brown Difficult.
- St. Louis U.-C. B. C. Game.
- On the Gridiron.
- Missed Love on Old Battlefield.
- Missed Husband and Sister.
- Street Car Takes Fire While in Motion.
- Boycott Against Topeka Preachers.
- Grand Opera-house Lease Purchased.
- Evidence Was Made to Order.
- African Problem Worries England.

PART II.

- Old Composer Still Writing Songs.
- Rich Indian Wants Pale-Face Bride.
- Hobbes and Poorest Freshmen in Harvard.
- Comment on Plays Past and to Come.
- Famous Fire Department Horse.
- Wedding Photographs.
- Torturing Prisoners in China.
- Bowling Boom.
- Brisk Demand for Roadsters.
- English Turf Feels Yankee Competition.
- No Chance for Boxing.
- C. B. C. Preparing for Washington.
- Missouri Team Is Confident.
- Editorial.
- Missouri Taxation; Defects and Remedies.
- Citizens Can Have Business Administration.
- Deaths.
- World's Fair Subscriptions Being Rushed.
- Fraternity Orders Prepare for Festivities.

PART III.

- London Sees Spread of Imperialism.
- Paris Will Bow Out the Century.
- Carson Reviews Work of Hamme Relief in India.
- In Society.
- Society Out of Town.
- Germany Deplores McKinley's Election.
- Cable News From Old World Capitals.
- Fortune Donated for School Work.
- Transactions in Stocks and Bonds.
- Markets in Grain.
- (For Index to Republic Want Advertisements See Page Six of This Part.)
- Popularity of the Red Wig.
- Women of Methodism and Foreign Missions.
- River News.
- Preferred Nerve to Poverty.
- Wreck Record in Real Estate.
- Negro Swindled Widows.

PART IV.

Magazine Section.

STEAMSHIP COMBINE PLANNED.

Pacific as Well as Atlantic Lines
Will Be Affected.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10.—A deal is said to be in progress by which the ocean steamship companies are to consolidate. The interests will include Pacific, as well as Atlantic, ocean lines.

Alexander Brown & Son, bankers of this city, are conducting the Baltimore end of the deal. While not denying that his firm is interested, Mr. Brown declined to give out details of the project.



ARGUMENT.

"The greatest distinction of The Republic is that it is published in the same city as the Globe-Democrat, though the newspaper world wonders how it happened. A proper field for The Republic would

be a town of 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, a quiet sort of town where it could grow up with the country." — Editorial in Saturday's Globe-Democrat.

BOERS CHECKED THE BRITISH TWO DAYS AT KOMATI RIVER.

Continuous Fighting in Which the English
Suffered Severely—Burghers
Charged Artillery.

London, Nov. 10.—Lord Roberts telegraphing from Johannesburg under date of November 9, reports to the War Office as follows:

"General Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of November 6, which was due in the first instance to the determination of Le Gallie to lose touch with the enemy, and secondly, to the able way in which De La Rive handled the firing line after Le Gallie and Ross were wounded.

"Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 200 mounted troops from the Fifth Lancers, his Royal Canadian Dragoons and Mounted Rifles, two Royal Canadian Artillery guns, four guns of the Eighty-fourth Battery and 600 infantry of the Buffs and Shropshires.

"The Boers were met soon after starting from Belfast and hung on to the front, flanks and rear until the Komati River was reached, where they stood at a very strong position. From this they were forced to retire by a wide turning movement by the Buffs and the Canadian mounted troops around their flank. All the first day Boer signal fires were lighted in all directions, and before morning they were strongly reinforced.

Boers Return to Fight.

"Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought splendidly. The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Komati from which they were beaten out November 6, but were prevented by Colonel Evans, with the Canadian Mounted troops and two of the Eighty-fourth guns, advancing two miles and seizing it in the nick of time.

"The rear on the return march was defended by Colonel Lessard, with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns, under Lieutenant Morrison.

"Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops

showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry column.

"In the afternoon an event unprecedented in this war occurred, when some 200 mounted Boers suddenly charged the rear guard to within seventy yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons.

"During the fight several of the Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly and released them after removing their own dead, and wounded, during which operation the Canadians were compelled to be on their faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had succeeded.

"Four casualties were two killed and twelve wounded."

NOT WAR, BUT SLAUGHTER.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10.—"England is not waging a war against the Republic of South Africa, but a wholesale slaughter. Lord Roberts, the British commander, is suppressing the facts concerning the grave situation and the outrages of his troops in the Transvaal. As soon as the people of the United States and other Republics come to know the true state of affairs, the sentiment of the world will demand that the war cease and the Boers receive their freedom."

These were the sentiments expressed by P. Louw Vessels, special commissioner from the South African Republic, before the meeting of the Chicago Transvaal League at Schiller Hall this afternoon.

"Lord Roberts has cut off cable communication with South Africa to suppress the facts. This means that a wholesale slaughter is being carried on. We have received word of it. The situation is grave, but we have every reason to hope that our people will survive. The conditions are so awful and so widespread is devastation wrought by the British army that when discharged soldiers visit their ruined homes they turn and re-sist to fight till death."

FORTY LIVES ARE LOST IN STEAMER DISASTERS.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 10.—The worst marine disaster in the long list of steamers wrecked among the rocks and shoals at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy occurred this morning when the side-wheel steamer City of Monticello, bound from St. John for Yarmouth, was overwhelmed by the mountainous seas only four miles from her destination and engulfed with thirty-four of her passengers and crew. A heavy gale was raging at the time and there was a tremendous sea.

The place where the Monticello struck was at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, where the waters of the bay join those of the Atlantic. There are many reefs and shoals at this spot and the currents are many and changeable, it being one of the most dangerous places on the coast. The gale last night kicked up a tremendous sea and at the time the vessel struck the waves were beating upon the rocks and sending spray hundreds of feet over the land.

The Monticello was on her way from St. John to Yarmouth, with a full freight and a fairly large passenger list. Just before she foundered an attempt was made to reach the land in a small boat, in charge of the quartermaster, Miss Elsie MacDonald, a stewardess named Smith and three passengers. This boat was being hurled high upon the beach at Pemmigon, uninjured. It is believed these are the only survivors.

One of the passengers in this boat was Captain A. N. Smith of the steamer Pharsalia.

Those saved, so far as known, are: Wilson, cook; Quartermaster of Halifax; Kate Smith, stewardess; Captain A. N. Smith of the Battle Line steamer Pharsalia, a passenger; Third Officer James Fleming.

The passengers were: A. N. Smith, Rupert Olive of St. John, purser of the Dominion Atlantic steamer Prince Edward; A. S. Eldridge, merchant of Yarmouth; wife and two children, Miss Elsie MacDonald of Yarmouth; J. C. Fripp of Woodstock, New Brunswick; O. W. Coleman of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; married; John Richmond of Sussex, New Brunswick; the three latter being commercial travelers.

Captain Smith, Mr. Eldridge and Miss MacDonald were saved.

The list of lost includes many well known local navigators.

Captain Thomas Harding, the master of the Monticello, who is among the lost, leaves a widow and five children, at present residing in Yarmouth.

SIX LOST IN ANOTHER WRECK.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 10.—The three-masted schooner Myra B. Weaver was wrecked in Vineyard Sound early to-day and six lives were lost. The names of those who perished are:

Captain R. S. Van Naman of Philadelphia, aged about 35.

Steward William Petersen, married, residing in New Orleans.

Charles Magnusson, single, of Bergen, Norway.

John Hejeman of Aland, Finland.

Miss Mary Emerson, aged about 23, of Mobile.

TROOPS ORDERED TO PROTECT SCOTT.

Sheriff of Grimes County, Texas,
Will Leave Anderson Under
Military Guard.

RESULT OF POLITICAL FEUD.

Both Factions Heavily Armed and
Shooting When Adjutant Gen-
eral Arrived—Three
Were Killed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Houston, Tex., Nov. 10.—There has been a suppressed but intense feeling all over Grimes County since the killing of three men in Anderson last Wednesday on account of the election. The two political factions and their friends have been going armed to the teeth, ready and anxious for business.

Adjutant General Surry arrived from Austin last night and early this morning went to Anderson. General Surry was ordered by Governor Sayers to go to Anderson and see what was needed there, and from his subsequent action, General Surry must have considered the situation desperate, for he telegraphed Captain George McCormick of the Austin Light Guard to bring his company to Anderson as soon as he could get it there.

The citizens of Anderson, which is the county seat of Grimes County, are nearly all heavily armed and have taken sides either with the Scott faction or with the white men's union.

Before General Surry's arrival Sheriff Garrett Scott, against whom the desire for vengeance is principally directed, had informed the citizens that he and his family would leave the county if permitted to do so in safety, and never return, but had not received a reply to his proposition.

News has been received here that Sheriff Scott and his family are to be given safe escort away from Anderson, and that the Houston Light Guard will be used to escort them safely.

About twenty-five other persons will leave Anderson with the party.

The Sheriff's wound is much worse than was at first thought, and it may prove fatal, through failure to secure medical attention.

Several shots were exchanged by the opposing parties last night, but no one was hurt.

TRIAL OF FRANCOIS SALSON.

Would Be Assassin of Shah of Persia
Explains His Motives.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The trial of Francois Salson, the anarchist, who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia, Mounzer-Ed-Din, August 2, while the latter was visiting the exposition, began to-day. The presiding judge tried to bring out the anarchistic ideas of the prisoner, and Salson said:

"I am a soldier of the Revolution. I attempted to kill Casimir-Perier on account of his restrictive measures against anarchy. I attempted to kill the Shah because he is the embodiment of power and riches."

GIVEN DEATH PENALTY.

Texas Negro Murderer Escaped a
Mob to Be Legally Convicted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Waco, Tex., Nov. 10.—The jury in the case of Will King, a negro, charged with the murder of police officer W. D. Mitchell, rendered a verdict of guilty and assessed the death penalty.

The killing occurred October 27 and King was captured that night and spirited out of the city to evade a mob. He was brought back and the trial commenced yesterday, ending this afternoon. The case will be appealed.

MINISTERS HAVE AGREED ON FIRST PEACE TERMS.

Conditions of a Convention Will Be Trans-
mitted to the Chinese Govern-
ment To-Day.

Former Secretary of State Foster, Who Brought About
Settlement With Japan, to Plead the Cause of the Em-
pire—He Interviews the President.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Peking, Friday, Nov. 9.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The foreign Ministers have finally agreed upon the terms of a preliminary convention between the combined Powers and China.

A copy of these terms will be sent to-morrow to the Chinese Commissioners for their consideration.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Minister Conger has been instructed to hasten the settlement with China, to waive all nonessentials and use his discretion in matters not affecting the principles of the note of July 3.

During the last week the American Minister has cabled the State Department in detail the agreements that have been reached by the Ministers of the allied Powers.

The department has been informed, it is understood, that the list of Boxer ringleaders whose punishment has been demanded have been added the names of a great many minor officials whose offenses were the result of orders of their superiors.

This, and other matters of secondary importance, insisted upon by some of the Ministers appears to have led to some friction. It is unofficially admitted that Mr. Conger himself agrees with the conclusions on these matters reached by his colleagues of the Peking diplomatic corps.

He asked for instructions, and as a result of a long conference between the President and Secretary Hay, Mr. Conger has been instructed to waive anything except the vital points in the note of July 3, if thereby he

can secure a settlement.

The American Government will insist upon the punishment of all ringleaders of the recent uprising; the submission of a guarantee that will protect American lives and American property in all parts of China in the future; a character thoroughly satisfactory to this Government; the payment of an indemnity for lives taken and property destroyed and commercial treaties that will place the United States on a footing equal with all other nations in the enjoyment of Chinese trade and commerce.

Mr. Foster will not discuss the subject at all. He has a long conference with the President to-day. Mr. Foster represented China at the settlement of the questions growing out of the China-Japanese War and received a fee of a quarter of a million dollars. He is the present counselor of the Chinese Legation.

KILLED A ST. LOUISAN AND HIS COMPANION.

E. P. McDonald Shot Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, Jr.,
Through the Heart and Mortally Wounded
Joseph Ashby at Birmingham, Ala.

Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., of St. Louis, was shot through the heart and instantly killed, Joseph Ashby, a gold mine promoter, formerly a resident of this city, received wounds which caused his death at 10 o'clock last night, and Enoch Canterbury, a rolling mill foreman, was shot in the groin and probably fatally wounded in a saloon fight at Birmingham, Ala., early yesterday morning.

E. P. McDonald, a brother of former Chief of Police T. C. McDonald of Birmingham, and a well-known young man about town, is under arrest, charged with the murder of Fitzpatrick and Ashby. Canterbury is believed to have been shot by Ashby.

Fitzpatrick was not a party to the affair, which had its origin in a quarrel between Canterbury and Ashby on Friday. At this time Canterbury, who is a powerful man, forced Ashby by main strength to sit down in a chair. They met again in the evening in the Peerless saloon, at Second avenue and Nineteenth street. The trouble was renewed, but each time McDonald, who was present, acted as peacemaker and separated them.

Canterberry left the saloon, but returned early yesterday morning and found McDonald, Ashby and Fitzpatrick sitting at a table drinking champagne, which Fitzpatrick, who seemed to have plenty of money, was buying. It is said that Canterbury struck at Ashby, who pulled his pistol and began firing at him.

McDonald immediately drew a revolver and started to the aid of Ashby, when Fitzpatrick arose and, calling for fair play, produced a hammerless revolver, held it to McDonald's stomach and warned him not to interfere in the fight.

McDonald at once began to shoot at Fitzpatrick, the first bullet proving through the St. Louisan's heart. Fitzpatrick did not fire a shot, and it was his purpose to draw his weapon merely to prevent McDonald from taking an unfair advantage of Canterbury.

Ashby was shot through the lungs and Canterbury through the groin.

When the police arrived on the scene the shots had been fired. McDonald, who escaped injury, was immediately arrested and conveyed to the jail. The wounded men

were removed to the Hillman Hospital, where Ashby died last night at 9 o'clock.

Fitzpatrick was well known in St. Louis. He was the son of Thomas F. Fitzpatrick of No. 3428 St. Louis avenue, proprietor of several horse-drawing shops, and at one time a figure in local politics. Young Fitzpatrick was 28 years old, and was employed by the Third Detective Agency as a traveling operative. He left home last Saturday on a business trip, and the first news received of him since was contained in a message to his parents last night, announcing his tragic end. He had been twice married. His first wife, whom he married about four years ago, was Mrs. Lillie Sohas, a young widow, whose maiden name was Rieker, from whom he was later divorced. Last April he married Miss A. M. Kane, the daughter of Judge Patricia Kane, of the Kansas City bar.

The parents of the young man, when seen at their home last night, were well-nigh distracted with grief. Mr. Fitzpatrick had just returned from the office of the Chief of Police, where he had received a long-distance telephone message confirming the news of his son's death and giving the details of the tragedy. He said he did not know Ashby, who formerly lived in this city, and had no idea of the nature of the quarrel which led up to the killing.

"My son left here last Saturday," he said, "and he had a card and a postcard that some harm would befall him and tried to persuade him to remain here. I had just opened up another shop in North St. Louis, and I asked him to remain here and take charge of it, and he at first promised to do so, but later he changed his mind and decided to go South on this trip for the detective agency. We had not heard from him since then, until we received this sad news to-day. I have wired the Chief of Police to make arrangements to ship the body back here. I have also instructed him to do all he can to see that the slayer of my son is vigorously prosecuted. As soon as I can spare the necessary time I shall take personal steps to secure special counsel to assist in the prosecution of this man McDonald."

Young Fitzpatrick was educated at St. Louis University. He engaged in the fur-trading business, and for a time was prominent. He was killed with him, was also in the fur-trading business here some years ago, having an establishment at Eighth and Morgan streets.

OFFERS DRAINAGE CANAL TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Chicago has officially tendered its \$450,000 drainage channel to the United States Government. The sanitary district trustees have memorialized the chief engineers of the Government through the Deep Waterways Commission, now in the city, and that official body will transmit the memorial to Congress in December.

The memorial contains a direct tender from the sanitary district of the channel to the general Government under the terms of the sanitary district law of Illinois, which contains a clause reading as follows:

"When such channel shall be completed, and the water turned therein to the amount of 200,000 cubic feet of water per minute, the same is hereby declared a navigable channel of the United States Government. The sanitary district trustees have memorialized the chief engineers of the Government through the Deep Waterways Commission, now in the city, and that official body will transmit the memorial to Congress in December."

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status. In order to accept this gift according to law the general government will have to expend over \$150,000, or less than half what Chicago has spent upon the channel.

In this connection the importance of the canal is urged as a water route to the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, if the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers are improved. The memorial says the canal is deeper than the draft of any lake vessel and is wide enough to take three abreast, but is commercially useless to the nation except to the last of a proper channel in the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers.

JACKSON DEFEATS WHEATLEY.

Fusion Candidate Elected in Third
Kansas District.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 10.—The official count from the third district received here to-night shows that A. M. Jackson, fusionist, had been elected to Congress, defeating George W. Wheatley by a majority of 22. There are 200 Third District voters in the Philippines yet to be heard from. Republican fusionists announce that they will contest Jackson's election.